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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 January 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR-TRAINED LEGAL EXPERT DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION

OW090939 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Socialist democracy is more extensive in the past year thanks to the constitution adopted last year, said Wang Shuwen, deputy director of the Law Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

In a XINHUA interview, he said familiarizing the people with the constitution adopted by the National People's Congress last December had raised the consciousness of the cadres and masses. People's congresses at the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional level worked conscientiously to apply the constitution.

He cited as an example of socialist democracy the broadly representative nature of deputies to the people's congresses.

Some laws related to government institutions were revised, including the organic law of the National People's Congress and the organic law of the State Council, he said. People's congress legislative powers had been strengthened and laws adopted in line with the constitution. For example, the two decisions taken last September by the NPC Standing Committee on punishing criminals who seriously endanger social order have effectively defended the democratic rights of the people under the constitution.

By the end of last October, workers' congresses had been set up in more than 200,000 enterprises and institutions. Workers in more than 15,000 enterprises and mines had elected their directors or general managers enhancing democratic management.

Leaders were elected at the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress last June and governments at various levels reorganized. In line with the constitution, more than 12,000 town people's governments had been set up by the end of October.

In conclusion, Wang Shuwen said that the auditing system now being established throughout the country strengthened financial management and ensured observance of economic regulations.

Wang Shuwen studied law in the Soviet Union in the 1950's. He is now one of the constitutional experts in China.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEI XIAOTONG ON ROLE OF DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

OW141401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 14 Dec (XINHUA)--The China Democratic League, one of China's eight democratic parties, is now at the stage where it can fully display its vigor, said sociologist, Fei Xiaotong, here today.

In the past four years, 16,000 new members have joined the league bringing the membership up to 40,000, said Professor Fei, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, in a work report at the opening ceremony of the party's fifth national congress.

New members, with an average age of 50, have brought vigor and activity to the league, he said.

The organization has branches in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country except Tibet and Taiwan, with 2,300 grassroots units, Professor Fei said.

The Democratic League, as a political party serving socialism, actively consults on state affairs and plays a positive role in democratic supervision of the political life of the country.

He said that 6,291 league members are deputies to peoples congresses and peoples political consultative conference committees, among whom 407 are chairman or vice-chairmen of their standing committees.

Fei Xiaotong who is professor of sociology at the Central Institute for Nationalities said, most of the leagues members are intellectuals. Since 1981, he said, the league has run 200 spare-time schools, correspondence schools and training classes for 80,000 students. Graduates number 36,000.

Fei Xiaotong said, the league Central Committee has sent more than 100 scientists and professors around the country to lecture and offer help to China's under-developed border regions. The league has completed 39 projects in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Guizhou, Ningxia and Gansu.

Awards from the State Science and Technology Commission went to 40 league members last year, another 40 received academic degrees, honorary titles or medals from foreign countries, 66 were elected division members of the Chinese Academy of sciences and 9,000 were elected model workers, Fei Xiaotong added.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHI GONG DANG ELECTS CHAIRMAN, VICE CHAIRMEN

OW061746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Dec (XINHUA)--The China Zhi Gong Dang (party for public interest) today re-elected 82-year-old Huang Dingchen chairman of its central committee and chose two new vice chairmen.

The election was held here at the First Plenary Session of the party's Eighth Central Committee.

The China Zhi Gong Dang, one of the country's eight democratic parties, was founded in 1925. Its 2,300 members are mainly returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese.

Its chairman, Huang Dingchen, returned to China in 1928 after graduating from a medical college in Japan. He joined the party in 1946 and was first elected chairman in 1979. Huang is also vice-president of the Chinese Medical Association, a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, and a member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

The two newly-elected vice-chairmen are Dong Yinchu, 68, and 52-year-old Zheng Shouyi.

Dong returned to China from Indonesia. He graduated from the Shanghai Jiao Tong University in 1938, and is now chairman of the Shanghai Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference, and vice-chairman of the Shanghai Commission of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade.

Zheng Shouyi graduated from the University of the East in the Philippines in 1954 and returned to China in 1956. She is now an associate research fellow in the Institute of Oceanography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice-chairman of the Qingdao Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

The party's Central Committee now has six vice chairmen with four re-elected today.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC DEMOCRATIC PARTIES' DELEGATES CONFIDENT

HK100306 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by "our staff reporter": "Democratic Parties 'Comrades Not Targets'"]

[Text] Delegates to the recent series of convention of China's democratic parties are going home with a great deal more confidence than when they arrived.

Many of them told how they were warned by friends and relatives when they left home to come to Beijing: "Be careful: Remember what happened to the so-called 'rightists' back in the 50s."

But they were quickly reassured by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, when the party's Central Committee met with non-party celebrities on October 27.

Then a month later the Central Committee's Guiding Committee for the party's Rectification Campaign issued the guidelines for cleaning out the deadwood and obstructionists from the party. And there it was in writing a pledge that the party will entertain fully criticisms from non-party members, make earnest corrections, and strictly prohibit any retaliation against critics.

Ni Shifu of Beijing, Lu Peixian of Guangdong, and Liu Yongni of Shandong all admitted they had been cautious at first; they were afraid that the label "reactionary," which they had borne in the recent past would be slapped on again.

Kang Guoxiong, a delegate from the Beijing Suburbs, said, "Even as I climbed on the train to come to the city, my son once again urged me not to say too much. 'Don't forget grandpa's lesson,' he said. My father was 'capped' as a 'rightist' for speaking out in 1957."

Some of the delegates--for instance, Zhang Fengmin of Wuxi--were worried because the party's rectification campaign and the nationwide drive against cultural pollution are coinciding.

The latter, Zhang said, certainly covers the whole people, reminding him that "in the past, campaigns would start inside the party and then expand to cover everybody."

All of the delegates conceded that relations between the Communist Party and democratic parties have reached an epoch-making stage. This was the first time, they observed, that such high Central Committee members had come to deliver congratulations to each congress.

Li Yitang of Henan and Xia Jushan of Hubei said they particularly enjoyed being addressed as "comrade-in-arms" rather than mere "mister" or "friend" or "colleagues" as in the past.

Chu Yundou was especially impressed by General Secretary Hu's statement that the Communist Party and the democratic parties are sharing the same fame and shame.

Liu Yunfu and Li Guohai of Guangdong, said they were deeply moved when Hu told them that their "esteemed parties" (gui dang) were in some ways better in style and ideology than "our party" (bi dang).

They said efforts in the last five years to right wrongs have convinced them that history will repeat itself. The best guarantee against mistakes and misunderstandings is to stick to the principles of working together for the country and socialism, they said.

What worries they still have, they said, stem from the fact that some bad elements from the "Cultural Revolution" are still in positions of power, and some local party leaders hold ideas that deviate from the central leaders' policies.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEASANTS', WORKERS' PARTY HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

OW071247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was elected vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party today at the First Plenary Session of the party's newly elected Central Committee.

Lu Jiaxi, 68, joined the Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party in 1953 and was a Standing Committee member of the previous Central Committee.

Ji Fang, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, was reelected chairman of the party. Reelected vice-chairman were: Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and professor at Fudan University, Shanghai; Shen Qizhen, director of the medical and public health section of the CPPCC National Committee and former president of the Academy of Medical Sciences of China; Liu Shuxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress and vice-president of the Nanjing Engineering Institute; Yan Xinmin, Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee and member of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee; Xu Binru, honorary president of the Museum of Chinese Revolutionary History; and Ye Juquan, vice-president of the Nanjing Medical College.

Fang Rongxin, was reelected secretary-general of the party's Central Committee and concurrently vice-chairman.

The meeting also elected a five-member executive bureau headed by Fang Rongxin, which will take care of routine matters of the Central Committee, and 44 Standing Committee members.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DOCTORS ELECTED TO LEADERSHIP OF PARTY

OW071403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec (XINHUA)--Song Ruyao, director of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, and Wang Qiaozhang, director of the stomatology section of the capital hospital's dental department were elected members of the Central Committee of the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party at the Ninth National Congress which closed last Sunday.

Doctors Song and Wang are husband and wife. Professor Song, 69, who is also president of the Chinese Plastic Surgery Society, and Doctor Wang, 68, are both graduates of the College of West China Union University in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. Song Ruyao studied at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, the United States from 1942 to 1948 and received his M.D., D.D.S., and D.Sc. degrees from there.

After liberation in 1949, Professor Song trained China's first generation of plastic surgeons and founded the first plastic surgery hospital of China.

He has developed many plastic surgery procedures which are used in China and abroad. One is the extended skin graft, a method of treatment for severe burns such as those caused by napalm. Others are the one-stage reconstruction of the nose or ear, total reconstruction of the male genitalia in one operation, the "uplift operation" for repair of a cleft palate, and the forearm flap. His books include "Stomatology," "Repair of the Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate," and "Plastic Surgery Treatment of Hand Injuries."

Last May, Dr Song attended an international conference on facial plastic surgery held in Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., and won a "Gold Saw" award. Later, he was invited to be an honorary member of the American Society of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

Doctor Wang Qiaozhang studied at Harvard University from 1946 to 1948. She has been engaged in research on diseases of the oral cavity and has written a book, "Skills of Extraction." She is now doing research on causes of dental [word indistinct].

Doctor Wang said there have been many academic exchanges between China and other countries on plastic surgery and stomatology in recent years. She or her husband have visited Australia, Canada, the United States, Brazil, and Hong Kong for academic seminars and to give lectures.

Doctor Song phoned XINHUA today to say that the international conference on plastic surgery sponsored by the China Association of Science and Technology, the Chinese Medical Association and the Chinese Plastic Surgery Society will be held in Beijing in June 1984. He welcomes plastic surgeons from throughout the world to attend the conference, he said.

Doctors Song and Wang expressed the hope that their students would promote academic exchanges between China and other countries and contribute to the development of China's medical services.

They joined the China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party in 1981. Its membership is mainly composed of people in medical circles.

The couple's eldest son is a doctor in his father's plastic surgery hospital. Their daughter is now majoring in ophthalmology in Brazil. Their youngest son is studying microsurgery in the United States.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS PARTICIPATE IN 'SOCIAL PRACTICE WEEK'

OW100955 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--Millions of Chinese students this week are applying their knowledge in factories, villages and neighborhoods under a slogan "Learn from the people and serve society."

"Social Practice Week" is co-sponsored by the Communist Youth League Central Committee and the All-China Students' Federation to widen the students' horizons and cultivate in them affection for the working people.

When the activity started last Sunday, nearly 1,000 Beijing college students went to a suburban coal mine to give advice on law, physical check-ups and lectures and perform songs and dances for miners and their families.

They were joined by three youth league Central Committee secretaries, who drew a large crowd of local league cadres with a "youth work consultation desk."

The students also exchanged views on work and life with miners who had just come out of the pits.

Eleven colleges signed agreements with the mine so that students could come regularly.

Using their knowledge of economics, students of Tianjin University discussed with factory directors and workers ways to improve management and raise efficiency.

The Tianjin Foreign Languages Institute set up roadside counters to help self-taught students.

Shanghai students offered free repairs to workers and physical check-ups to elderly cadres, workers and intellectuals.

Some foreign teachers and students took part in the special practice activities in Guangzhou and Shanghai.

"Social Practice Week" also honors the "December 9" movement of Beijing students 48 years ago. Many of them, led by the Communist Party, went among the workers and peasants to spread knowledge about the revolution.

"Going among the masses will also open a second classroom for today's students," commentary says, "where they can learn what is not available in books."

A CHINA YOUTH NEWS editorial encourages the students to "absorb nutrition from the classroom of society."

It adds that the social practice activities will broaden their knowledge and increase their ability to work upon graduation, as most of them entered college from high school with little practical experience.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONKS, NUNS URGED TO AID SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

OW100915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Dec (XINHUA)--"All able-bodied monks and nuns, in cities or countryside, should participate in productive labor." Zhao Puchu, president of the Buddhist Association of China, made the statement here this week at a national Buddhist congress in celebration of the founding of the 30th anniversary of the association.

In temples where religious activities had been resumed, he said, monks and nuns should be encouraged to become self-supporting and run temple affairs with offerings at religious services and through productive labor.

The noted scholar said that Chinese Buddhists had the tradition of engaging in agriculture, afforestation, building bridges and roads and offering service in education, medicine and social welfare.

"In the 1950's, many Buddhists and Buddhist organizations won social respect for their achievements in these fields," he said.

"In line with the Buddhist teaching 'repaying the favour of the country and all living beings, all Buddhists should make greater contributions to temple management, religious activities, training talented Buddhists, publishing Buddhist books and periodicals, doing research in Buddhism and help China's reunification and international exchanges,'" he said.

He also called on all local branches of the association to represent the interests of Buddhists and reflect their opinions and suggestions to the party and government, as well as educating them to observe the laws and decrees of the country.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUDDHIST COUNCIL PROPOSES PRACTICE, ENTRY CHANGES

OWI12128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese Buddhists will no longer suffer the burning of scars on their skulls when they are initiated into monkhood or nunhood if a proposal presented today is endorsed.

The proposal, advanced by 200 council members at the closing session of the Chinese Buddhist association's fourth national council meeting, said that the practice of burning the skull with incense sticks was formed in areas inhabited by the Han nationality since the Tang Dynasty (618-907).

Neither an original Buddhist rule nor a custom in China's minority areas and foreign lands, it should be abolished because it is harmful to people's health, the proposal said.

The council members also suggested that only patriotic and educated Buddhist believers at or above the age of 18 can be enrolled as monks and nuns. In addition, the applicants need to have the consent of their parents if they are still living and approval from the relevant Buddhist institutions following a six-month probationary period.

Law-breakers and ill-behaved people must not be accepted, the council members stressed.

Their proposal will be circulated among Buddhist associations in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for comments and criticism and revised accordingly before it is officially adopted for implementation.

During the meeting, leaders of the united front work department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee reiterated the long-term policy of respecting and ensuring the freedom of religious belief and protecting normal religious activities.

CSO: 4000/140

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

READING DRIVE FOR DELINQUENTS--Beijing, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--A group of juvenile delinquents here are studying a primer in patriotism to help them reform, under a program just initiated at the Beijing juvenile delinquent reformatory. Copies of the textbook, entitled "The Motherland," were given to 98 of the reformatory's nearly 1,000 youthful inmates today by the municipal communist youth league committee. The delinquents, all between 14 and 16 years of age, will be instructed in their six-month course by faculty members and students of the Beijing Teachers' University. The 370-page book includes chapters on China's geography, history, ancient civilizations and current social system. Over 700,000 copies have been printed since it was published in 1981. The "I Love My Motherland" reading drive will eventually be instituted throughout the reformatory. [Text] [OW092343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 9 Dec 83]

CSO: 4000/140

EAST REGION

FUJIAN ACADEMIC SOCIETY MARKS MAO'S BIRTHDAY

OW100113 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Our reporter (Liu Xilang) and correspondent (Meng Haoming) report that an academic symposium commemorating the 90th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth opened today in Fuzhou under the sponsorship of the Fujian Provincial Party Building Society.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the symposium and delivered a speech. In it he spoke highly of Comrade Mao Zedong's position and great role in the history of the Chinese revolution and pointed out that Mao Zedong Thought is a guide to action for our party.

After reviewing the history of our party building work and particularly the historical experience of the Yanan rectification movement, he said that the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is the application and development of Mao Zedong's thinking on building the party under the new historical conditions. He urged all theoretical workers in the province to earnestly study the relevant documents and do good propaganda work on this full-scale party rectification.

Symposium participants will study and discuss in earnest Mao Zedong's theory on building the party, the decision on party rectification adopted by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and, in particular, how the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have upheld and developed Mao Zedong's party building thinking under the new historical conditions since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The symposium will last 4 days. More than 20 academic papers have been received.

CSO: 4005/248

EAST REGION

NANJING CITY PROMULGATES RULES FOR CADRES

OW140216 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] In accordance with the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" and the requirements for organizational reform, the Nanjing City Party Committee recently held a work conference to promulgate a nine-point regulation for personnel of all party and government leading bodies in the city, especially those at the city level. The regulation is aimed at strengthening discipline, getting rid of bureaucracy, improving the efficiency of office work, strengthening the party's ties with the masses of people, and bringing about a new situation in office work. The nine-point regulation reads as follows:

1. It is necessary to promote the style of conscientious, strenuous and prompt work; no one is allowed to engage in chitchat or empty talk, to handle personal affairs or play chess and poker in the office.
2. Except for activities involving foreigners, it is not permitted to give dinners or send gifts with public funds. In receiving leaders at higher levels and leading comrades of fraternal units, relevant regulations must be observed strictly.
3. Except for morale, gala and commemorative activities, films or entertainment is not permitted at work, study, lecture, commendation of other daytime meetings (except on holidays).
4. Generally, no autos should be dispatched for a leading cadre traveling a long distance on official business. When leading cadres attend the same meeting or activities in the same place in the city, they should ride in the same car or cars whenever possible. When leading cadres' children or other family members need to use official cars in special circumstances, they should be charged according to regulations, without exception.
5. Approval of a higher level is necessary to one's office for a visit or a study class. Those who receive such approval may not take along anyone who has nothing to do with the relevant work. No one is permitted to travel, enjoying the beauties of nature, on the pretense of making a study visit.

6. In housing, building and distribution as well as in other work, it is necessary to correct resolutely unhealthy tendencies, such as using the back door, establishing contacts with others for personal purposes.
7. Office workers should be poised and graceful, and their clothing should be neat, simple and in good taste; they should not wear any unhealthy adornments.
8. It is prohibited for office workers to read any pornographic books and periodicals, to produce or play any obscene recordings and video tapes, or to take advantage of their power and position and conveniences provided by their work to create conditions for the spread of spiritual pollution.
9. All offices regularly should keep one-third of their personnel making investigations and studies, and leading cadres should use one-third of their time every year to go to basic units and among the masses to acquaint themselves with the local situation and make every possible effort to solve problems on the spot that should be solved.

CSO: 4005/248

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS MEETING ON ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

SK110749 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] In order to ensure the thorough accomplishment of the task for restructuring provincial-level organs, to really attain the goal of streamlining organization, reducing the staff, readjusting leading bodies, and upgrading efficiency as set forth by the central authority, and to lay a foundation for a comprehensive party rectification, the provincial CPC committee and government held a meeting of responsible persons of the departments under provincial-level organs at the auditorium of the Nanjiao guest house on the morning of 10 December. The meeting summed up and exchanged previous experiences and arranged and mapped out a plan for the future work of organizational reform.

Over 100 people, including responsible comrades of provincial-level departments and units, attended the meeting.

Responsible comrades of the provincial machinery office, communications office, metallurgical industrial general company, and the provincial CYL committee respectively introduced their situations and experiences in reforming organizations and in setting up and perfecting the system of personal responsibility at the meeting. Feng Lizu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the organizational department, said concrete opinions on the issue of readjusting and installing leading bodies of organs, departments, and offices. Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC and deputy governor, delivered a speech at the meeting, and set forth demands for how to thoroughly accomplish the task of organizational reform.

In his speech, Comrade Li Zhen, first of all, summed up the previous situation in provincial-level organizational reform and fully affirmed the achievements in the reform.

1. Organs have been simplified abolishing the administrative structure of committees, offices and bureaus. The number of party and government work departments have been reduced from 84 to 60, a reduction of 28 percent. The number of departments and offices is estimated to have been reduced to 520, a decline of 26 percent. The number of the staff will be streamlined from over 8,400 to 5,500, a reduction of 34 percent.

2. Leading bodies are small in number but highly trained and make a big advance in line with demands for the realization of the four modernizations. The previous problems, in which the average age of leading bodies is old and the educational level is low, have been solved well.
3. Some departments' work efficiency has been raised remarkably. A new atmosphere on work has emerged.
4. Good arrangements have conscientiously been made for a large number of retired, old cadres. A new practice of respecting the old has been set up among organs.

With regard to thoroughly and firmly accomplishing the work of provincial-level organizational reform, Comrade Li Zhen set forth five opinions: 1) readjust the administration of departments and offices, and install leading bodies at the department level; 2) clearly understand the main tasks and bounden duty of all party and government work departments; 3) generally set up and practice the system of personal responsibility; 4) improve the workstyle and bring the function of all departments into full play; and 5) consolidate the sequence of work and strictly observe organizational discipline.

Finally, Comrade Li Zhen urged: Whatever things we do, we should have a clear goal and a strength of not stopping until reaching the goal. With the revolutionary spirit of being highly responsible for the party and the people and a strong scientific attitude, we should conscientiously hold the responsibility for thoroughly accomplishing all the tasks of organizational reform.

CSO: 4005/248

EAST REGION

CHEN PIXIAN WRITES PREFACE TO WORLD WAR II HISTORY

OW141325 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 83 p 2

[Preface to "A Brief History of the Struggle Against 'Countryside Pacification' in the Fourth Subdistrict of Central Jiangsu" by Chen Pixian]

[Text] The decisive battle of Huangqiao and the struggle against the "countryside pacification" in the fourth subdistrict in Central Jiangsu were the two major events in central Jiangsu during the war of resistance against Japan. The struggle against "countryside pacification" began in April 1943, exactly 40 years ago.

The Japanese imperialists started the all-out war of aggression against China in July 1937. As our party's policy of persisting in fighting the war of resistance and upholding unity was deeply rooted in the people's minds, the armymen and the people throughout the country shared the bitter hatred of the enemy and heroically resisted their aggression and, as a result, the enemy's strategic plan of "fighting a quick battle to force a quick decision" fell through. Beginning in October 1938, the war of resistance against Japan became stalemated. From then on, the Japanese imperialists resorted to the policy of "playing Chinese against Chinese" and "sustaining the war by means of war" in a vain attempt to consolidate their reactionary domination in central and southern China, plunder economic resources and war materials to sustain their war of aggression against China and undertake new military adventures in the Pacific area. In January 1941, the general headquarters of the Japanese army of aggression against China first cooked up the plot of the "countryside pacification" campaign against our democratic bases, starting from the lower reaches of the Changjiang.

One of our richest and most populous area, the Changjiang delta was an important strategic base of the Japanese imperialists' war of aggression against China. After 1938, the guerrilla warfare with the New Fourth Army as the main force was widely launched in this area. Behind the enemy lines in southern Jiangsu we established a military base to resist Japan centered on Maoshan. In central Jiangsu, we established a democratic military base to resist Japan and continued to solidify and develop it after the 1940 victory of the decisive battle of Huangqiao. Japan and its puppets selected the lower reaches of the Changjiang as the starting point for their "countryside pacification" because they intended to destroy all the bases under the leadership of our party from central Jiangsu to central China, to secure their occupation areas and to maintain the safety of their lines of communication in the lower reaches of Changjiang.

Japan and its puppets first conducted their "countryside pacification" in southern Jiangsu from the summer of 1941 to the summer of 1942. Under the leadership of our party, the armymen and people in southern Jiangsu heroically resisted them in a sustained manner, dealing a heavy blow to their "countryside pacification" campaign. In April 1943, Japan and its puppets began their "countryside pacification" against our bases in central Jiangsu. Nantong, Haimen and Qidong Counties and part of Rugao (Dong) County under the Fourth Subdistrict in central Jiangsu were designated by them as the target area of their first-stage "countryside pacification" in northern Jiangsu.

With the cordial concern of the party Central Committee and under the leadership of the higher-level party committee, the Fourth Subdistrict's struggle against the "countryside pacification" campaign, with a main force of one division and with the full support of the armymen and people of other subdistricts, frustrated time and again the plot of Japan and its puppets to carry out their "countryside pacification" in the military, political, economic and cultural fields. Employing flexible strategy and tactics, this struggle was conducted in the form of all-around mass guerrilla warfare in accordance with the principle of largely taking up overt armed struggle while at the same time carrying out covert struggles and by using the main force on exterior lines to seek opportunities to annihilate the enemy while capable and tough units on interior lines stuck to their positions. By October 1944, we had scored a monumental victory in the struggle against the "countryside pacification" entailing many important victories in battles against strongholds of the Japanese and puppet troops. The armymen and people of the Fourth Subdistrict not only secured their existing bases and preserved their effective strength, but opened up new districts, developed and expanded the armed forces against Japan and expanded the national united front against Japan.

This was not only the victory of the armymen and people of the democratic bases against Japan in the Fourth Subdistrict, but of the armymen and people of all of central Jiangsu in the war of resistance against Japan. It was of tremendous significance in solidifying and developing the bases against Japan in central Jiangsu. For this reason, the leading party, government and military organs on many occasions commended the leading organs and all the armymen and people of the Fourth Subdistrict for their perseverance in fighting the Japanese. The course of the Fourth Subdistrict's struggle against "countryside pacification" is rightfully a brilliant chapter in the history of the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan. Many outstanding commanders and fighters of the New Fourth Army, revolutionary cadres, party members and people heroically sacrificed their precious lives in this struggle. Their selflessness merits our remembrance and emulation forever.

In commemoration of the 40th anniversary of this struggle, the party history data collection office of the Nantong City CPC Committee compiled "A Brief History of the Struggle Against 'Countryside Pacification' in the Fourth Subdistrict of Central Jiangsu" after collecting and sorting out a huge quantity of data. Its contents being rich and accurate, this "Brief History" basically reflects the entire course of the struggle against "countryside pacification." It is vivid teaching material for conducting education in patriotism, communist ideas and

the party's fine tradition among the masses of the people, in particular the younger generation. The publication of this "Brief History" is of tremendous immediate significance for summing up historical experience, linking the past and the future and carrying forward our revolutionary cause into the future and in promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization. Reviewing the history of this struggle of 40 years ago, old comrades who took part in it will gain new benefits from this book.

After completing the preparation of this book, the Nantong City CPC Committee asked Comrade Su Yu to write a preface. Comrade Su Yu was the principal leader of the central Jiangsu area at that time and was the perfect person to do so. However, he said that he had written an inscription for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the struggle against "countryside pacification" and did not want to write a preface, proposing that I write it. Entrusted by him, I have written the above as the preface to the "brief history."

September 1983, in Beijing.

CSO: 4005/248

EAST REGION

SHANDONG DOCUMENT ON STUDENTS' SCHOOL RECORDS

SK300002 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Recently the provincial government approved and relayed an instruction report of the provincial educational department and formulated regulations on dealing with the problems in students' formal school records.

The document of the provincial government pointed out:

Owing to historical reasons, students' formal school records at some schools are comparatively complicated. Their formal school records cannot simply be defined in accordance with the titles of schools where they have studied; nor can we solve, in accordance with the current regulations, problems in formal school records that have been left over by history.

In order to solve the problems in this regard, the document formulated: The schools which are approved in accordance with the limits of authority stipulated by the state should clearly define the records of formal schooling while enrolling students. Because no adjustments or changes were made during their studies, students' formal school records should be defined in line with current regulations no matter what level the school is, no matter how the school is run, and no matter how long the period of schooling. In line with the relevant regulations of the central authority, the establishment of all types of institutions of higher learning and full-time regular secondary specialized schools, the creation of specialized courses, and the length of schooling should be defined, respectively, with the approvals of the State Council, relevant departments and commissions under the State Council, and the provincial people's government. The state will not accept the institutions of higher learning and secondary specialized schools without the approvals of the above-stipulated government departments. Unapproved schools have no right to issue diplomas.

The document pointed out: The state will admit the formal school records of graduates and students who have completed their studies and those who are currently studying at all levels and in different categories that are approved in accordance with the limits of authority stipulated by the state. In accordance with the unified demands of educational administrative organs, units that run schools may formulate and issue academic degree certificates, graduation certificates (diplomas), completed study certificates, and studying certificates. All these can define students' school records.

The document said: The issue on formal school records and that on wage treatment are related but different from each other. These two issues cannot be jumbled together. The conditions and standards for fixing positions and promoting to higher positions as stipulated in the current wage policy cannot be regarded as a basis for state acceptance of school records.

The document pointed out: The schools which presumptuously accept "the students not covered by the enrollment quota" contravening the state enrollment plan are in violation of the regulations of the relevant documents of the State Council. We cannot regard these students as students with formal school records; nor can we regard them as graduate students covered by the enrollment plan. The schools may not issue academic degree certificates to "the students not covered by the enrollment quotas."

The document also pointed out: Educational administrative organs may not issue academic degree certificates to individual students. If employment departments want to understand the grades, schooling length, character and methods of the schools' operations, they should ask the units running the schools. If the original schools have been abolished, higher competent units may be substituted.

CSO: 4005/248

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ANHUI COUNTY JURISDICTION CHANGES--In the light of the State Council's written reply, the following changes will be made in the jurisdiction of some counties in our province: 1. Feidong County of Chaohu Prefecture and Feixi County of Luan Prefecture will be placed under Hefei's jurisdiction; 2. Fanchang, Nanling and Gingyang counties of Xuancheng Prefecture will be placed under Wuhu's jurisdiction. (Daqiao) Commune in Dangtu County will become part of Wuhu City's suburbs; 3. Huaiyuan, Guzhen and Wuhe Counties of Suxian Prefecture will be placed under the jurisdiction of Bengbu City; 4. Dangtu County of Xuancheng Prefecture will be placed under the jurisdiction of Maanshan City; and 5. Chao County will no longer exist. The administrative area of Chao County will be incorporated by Chaohu City. [Text] [OW060109 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Dec 83]

SHANDONG POPULATION GROWTH--Over the past few years, Shandong Province has scored remarkable achievements in family planning. In the past year, the population increased by 906,000 and the natural population growth rate was 12.2 per thousand. This year, the population growth rate is estimated at 12 per thousand. However, we must notice that the province's population now totals 74.94 million and in the following 10-odd years, the total number of births will be at its peak. Therefore, to attain the goal of keeping the province's population within 86.3 million by the end of this century, we must do our utmost to keep the annual population growth rate under 8 per thousand. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 83 SK]

LEGAL SYSTEM JOURNAL--FAZHI JIANSHE, a professional journal sponsored by the Ministry of Justice, starts publication this month. Comrade Ye Jianying has personally written the name of the journal and Comrade Peng Zhen has written an inscription for the journal: "Keep in close touch with reality, gradually make the constitution known to every household by using simple and clear language, and ensure that all people cultivate the habits of abiding by the law."

Under the guidance of the party's four basic principles, FAZHI JIANSHE will persist in integrating theory with practice, publicize the party's line, principles, and policies on legal work, the constitution, laws, and administrative regulations, study practical problems met in the course of building the legal system, reflect China's achievements in building the legal system, exchange experience in legal work, and popularize legal knowledge. At the same time, the journal will introduce, in a planned and selective manner, the relevant legal material and judiciary systems, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, in a strong effort to perfect China's legal and judiciary systems, improve the quality of the contingent of legal workers, and strengthen the legal sense of the broad sections of cadres and masses. [Text] [HK150730 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 83 p 4]

NORTH REGION

HEBEI MEETING ON MAO'S LITERARY THOUGHT

HK120715 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Summary] According to HEBEI RIBAO, the provincial federation of literature and art and the provincial federation of social sciences recently convened an academic seminar on Mao Zedong's literature and art thought, to mark the 90th anniversary of his birth. Over 60 literature and art theory workers from all parts of the province attended. They discussed how to further study and apply Mao Zedong's literature and art thought in the new historical period, resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, and invigorate and develop literature and art creation and criticism in the province.

The participants held: "In resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to hold still higher the banner of socialist literature and art, and do still better in upholding and developing Mao Zedong's literature and art thought." They stressed: "The core of upholding and developing Mao Zedong's literature and art thought is to persistently follow the orientation of serving the people and socialism. The literature and art workers must actively go deep into life and get to the frontline of the four modernizations drive, to closely follow the era and report on the new people."

Recalling the problems that occurred in literature and art works in Hebei a few years ago, the meeting held: "If ever literature and art workers, as architects of the soul, depart from the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, deviations will appear in their creation and they will embark on an erroneous road."

The participants held: It is necessary to uphold the double hundred principle in order to invigorate socialist literature and art. They said: "It is a misinterpretation of this principle to regard its implementation as enabling people to discard principles and write and say anything they like without anyone being allowed to criticize or interfere."

The meeting held: "Comrade Deng Xiaoping is a model in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. We must seriously study well the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and the series of important party documents since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, to enhance our ideological level and grasp of theory."

CSO: 4005/247

NORTH REGION

SHANXI LEADER WRITES ON RECTIFICATION PROBLEMS

HK120348 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 11 Dec 83

["Text" of article by Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee: "Correct the Attitude, Study the Documents Well, and Take the First Step for Complete Victory in Party Rectification"]

[Excerpts] All-round party rectification, which is of far-reaching significance, is now getting underway throughout the country. In the present stage the key task is to study the documents. The organs of Shanxi Province, Taiyuan City, and Yuncheng Prefecture that are among the first group to be rectified in the province are currently organizing the party members to seriously study the party rectification documents prescribed by the CPC Central Committee. Every party member must fully understand the importance and necessity of studying the party rectification documents, and seriously study them to enhance ideological understanding. The party organizations at all levels must do a good job in organizing and leading this study, and strive on this basis to victoriously fulfill the task of all-round party rectification.

The first issue in studying the documents is to correct the attitude. All our party's work is based on a high degree of conscientiousness among the party members. Study for party rectification is no exception. There are certain comrades who suffer various kinds of blindness in understanding, and their attitude is not positive enough; it is even negative. For instance, some veteran comrades hold that as they were toppled early and liberated late during the 10 years of internal disorder, and were savagely treated, there is nothing in them to rectify. Some young party members always feel that as they were born at the wrong time and were swept into the tide of the Great Cultural Revolution, during which they became Red Guards and rebelled, they can only expect severe punishment during this party rectification.

With regard to problems of carrying out the party's line, principles, and policies, and correcting unhealthy trends, some leading party-member cadres feel that as they have already retired to the second or third line, it does not matter much whether they undergo rectification or not. Some hold that as they have only just taken up leading positions, there is nothing to be rectified. There are also certain party

members who think that as they hold no power themselves and have nothing to do with formulating the major political principles, and still less can they use their power for private purposes, they too have no problem in need of rectification. All these and similar ideas are ideological obstacles to party rectification. It is impossible to study the documents well and rectify the party with such a negative attitude.

We must help comrades with negative attitudes to enhance understanding and correct their attitude. First, we must help them to consider problems from the overall viewpoint, jump out of their own little circles, expand their vision and thought, and fully understand the great significance of this party rectification for the building of our party and the country's four modernizations. They should thus strengthen their political sense of responsibility as communists and enhance spontaneity to actively take part in party rectification.

As far as the veteran comrades are concerned, it is a fact that during the 10 years of internal turmoil many of them remained staunch and unwavering in the face of the abuse of power by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Apart from undergoing severe tests, they have also correctly summed up positive and negative experiences and lessons, and understood still more clearly the harmfulness of leftist errors; they have held the banner of the four basic principles still higher and also become more spontaneous in implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. Even comrades of this type have to study as long as they live, enhance ideological level, and suit the great tasks of the new period. [as printed]

However, it is also undeniable that certain veteran comrades are unable to seriously sum up the experiences and lessons of history, and suffer mental ossification. They always hold that whatever is written in books is absolutely correct. Some of them were affected by the two whatevers after the smashing of the "gang of four" and, after the Third Plenary Session and even right up to now, they have still not been completely emancipated from the bindings of leftist ideology. They are not too happy with the party's line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session. There are also certain veteran comrades who, unable to withstand the test of the twists and turns of history, have wavered over the communist ideals and aims they fought for over many years; their revolutionary will has weakened. Some make use of their powers in pursuit of private interests, and some take a neutral attitude. Should not these problems be seriously solved during the current party rectification? How can it be said that there is nothing to rectify?

As for those young comrades who joined the party during the Great Cultural Revolution, they should not behave in a negative way or grumble about things. We should help these comrades to correctly understand the party's principles and policies and eliminate unnecessary worries. Our party has consistently advocated making a historical and systematic analysis of the problems that occurred during the Great Cultural Revolution. The people of three categories endanger and oppose the party and are a serious hidden peril in the party; they must be completely weeded out [qingli]. In principle they should be

expelled [kaichu] from the party. There should be no ambiguity over this. Apart from the people of three categories, we should adopt the principle of dealing in a discriminating way with the errors committed by party members during the Great Cultural Revolution. It will be alright if those who committed ordinary mistakes realize their mistakes during the current party rectification, and the mistakes will then no longer be regarded as problems to be seized on without letting go. Hence, the idea of passively awaiting severe punishment is completely unnecessary.

On the other hand, these comrades must clearly understand that they were affected by leftist errors and the trend of anarchism during the 10 years of turmoil, just when their world-outlook was forming. At the same time, they had very little understanding of the party's fine traditions and works style, and after joining the party some of them were severed from the principles of inner-party life, and they lag rather a long way behind in political awareness and ideological level. This party rectification is precisely the best opportunity for summing up experiences and lessons, enhancing political awareness, and strengthening steeling in party spirit. They should plunge into party rectification with a positive attitude.

The party organizations of all areas, departments, and units must pay attention to grasping the following cardinal links:

1. They must strengthen organizational leadership over study. There must be sufficient time set aside for study, and the key contents of the study must be well grasped. Study systems must be strictly observed.
2. They must seriously appreciate the spiritual essence of the documents. Through appreciating in depth the spiritual essence of the documents, it is necessary to enhance understanding of the party's nature, program, and tasks, of the criteria for party members, of the party's line, principles, and policies, and of the necessity and urgency of party rectification, and appreciate any grasp the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for party rectification. Only thus can we unit thinking, grasp the weapons, and lay a firm foundation for completely fulfilling the task of party rectification.
3. It is necessary to persistently link theory with reality and carry out simultaneous study, discussion, rectification, and correction of errors.
4. The leading party-member cadres must take the lead in studying the party rectification documents. Some leading comrades hold that there is no need to study the documents again as they have studied them already, or else that according to old experience, it is possible to carry out party rectification without studying them. Some stress that they are too busy in work to study. These ideas are all wrong. In order to ensure that their ideology and understanding keeps abreast of the new situation as it develops and changes, and to make a success of leading party rectification in their own departments and units, they must continuously study the documents.

At present the whole province has whipped up an upsurge of studying the party rectification documents. We believe that so long as the party organizations at all levels strengthen leadership, and the comrades of the whole party correct their attitude to party rectification and study spontaneously and seriously, it will certainly be possible to constantly develop this upsurge of study, greatly enhance the level of understanding of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and work in concert to victoriously fulfill this great task of party rectification.

CSO: 4005/247

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CADRES ENGAGED IN FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES PUNISHED

SK130412 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Wang Chuangyuan, who rose to prominence through a rebellion, was expelled from the party and was dismissed from his administrative posts as a punishment. Li Ming, who was engaged in factional activities, was placed on probation within the party for 2 years and was dismissed from his administrative posts as a punishment.

Wang Chuangyuan formerly served as deputy director of the agricultural bureau of the Yuncheng Prefectural Commissioner's Office. Taking the lead in a rebellion, he organized the "Agricultural Red Army" during the "Great Cultural Revolution" to go in for violent confrontations. Eight persons were criticized, struggled against, and cruelly beaten to death as a result. After this, he was promoted to serve as Standing Committee member and political department director of the Yongji County Revolutionary Committee. In 1976, put in important positions by Zhang Huaiying, former secretary of the Yuncheng Prefectural Party Committee, he served as deputy director of the organization department of the Yongji County Party Committee, deputy director of the agricultural and industrial department of the Yuncheng Prefectural Party Committee, acting secretary, and secretary of the county party committee. During the examination activities, he actively advocated Zhang Huaiying's examination criteria and took the opportunity to attack, retaliate against, and persecute veteran cadres. Those who were wrongly examined and implicated totaled 168, some of whom became distraught and later died unclarified of their false charges. In the meantime, he tried hard to push the factional cadre line, excluded cadres who adhered to principles and had honest and upright workstyle, and promoted, put in important positions and relied on those who were seriously factional-minded and who were engaged in smashing, beating, and looting during the "Great Cultural Revolution." In 1980 he was transferred from Yongji County. In the next year, taking the opportunity of his son's marriage, he went back to Yongji County to gather some people with serious factional ideas and promised them high posts and other favors in an effort to canvass votes. He also put up small-character posters and printed and distributed leaflets to threaten and confuse the people, and vigorously conducted illegal activities, thus, undermining the election of the county people's congress.

Li Ming formerly worked in Yongji County. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he joined a rebellion to seize power, and took part in the plan to ferret out and struggle against veteran cadres. In April 1977, he was promoted to serve as

director of the agricultural and political department of the county party committee. In December of the same year, being put in important positions by Zhang Huaiying, he served as deputy secretary of the county party committee and chairman of the county revolutionary committee, and vigorously coordinated with Wang Chuangyuan to promote the factional cadre line. During the examination activities, he continued to persecute veteran cadres and when the examinations ended, he tried hard to resist the efforts to rehabilitate persecuted comrades. In October 1981, he was dismissed from his former posts and was transferred to working at the agricultural and animal husbandry bureau of the prefectural commissioner's office. However, Li Ming went so far as to defy the organizational transfer and asked for 10 days' leave in the excuse of taking care of his sick wife in another place. Actually, he lived in Yongji County for 58 days. Colluding with Wang Chuangyuan, he stirred up and supported seriously factional-minded people to carry out nonorganizational activities, thus, seriously undermining the elections of the county people's congress.

With an abominable attitude, Wang Chuangyuan consistently refused to examine and admit his own mistakes. In order to strictly enforce party discipline and purify party organization, the Yuncheng Prefectural Party Committee stripped Wang Chuangyuan of his party membership and dismissed him from his post as deputy director of the agricultural bureau of the prefectural commissioner's office as a punishment; and placed Li Ming on probation within the party for 2 years and dismissed him from his post as deputy director of the animal husbandry bureau of the prefectural commissioner's office as a punishment.

CSO: 4005/247

NORTH REGION

SHANXI SOLVES 'LARGE NUMBER' OF CRIMINAL CASES

HK121148 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Summary] The CPC committees, governments, and political, legal, and public security departments at all levels in Shanxi Province have resolutely implemented the party's relevant principles and policies, have cracked a large number of criminal cases, and have punished a large number of criminals who committed heinous crimes. As a result, social order throughout the province has begun to improve remarkably.

"The number of criminal cases in the whole province in October was 17.7 percent less than in September, and was 65.6 percent less than in the same period last year. The number of criminal cases in September and October was the smallest in more than 10 years. No criminal cases occurred in some counties and cities and in some districts under the jurisdiction of police stations in September and October. The number of criminal cases in Taiyuan in September was approximately 50 percent less than in August. No disturbances created by hoodlums, no fighting, and no theft of bicycles occurred at the large-scale commodities' fair in Yangquan City in September."

According to incomplete statistics, all public security departments throughout the province have received some 40,000 clues to crimes and the masses have arrested some 240 criminals. Many people have placed righteousness above family loyalty and have surrendered their criminal children to public security organs. In the whole province, 1,429 criminals have surrendered themselves to public security organs.

CSQ: 4005/247

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE SPEAKS ON WORK FOR 1984

SK091348 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Excerpts] In his report to the regional meeting of banner and county party committee secretaries, Comrade Bu He urged them to sum up experience, strengthen leadership and achieve the work in a down-to-earth manner. He pointed out: The current situation is good, but we should notice the difficulties. Therefore, we must boldly assume our responsibility and be modest and prudent. We should work, sum up experience, and improve at the same time so as to achieve our work in a down-to-earth manner.

He said: In order to reduce blindness, upgrade consciousness, avoid detours, and lead people of all nationalities to fulfill all tasks for 1984, new leading bodies at all levels should often review and sum up the positive and negative experiences of our party history and especially the successful experience since the 3d plenum, and carry them out in practical work. This is of great significance for us to achieve the work.

Comrade Bu He urged:

1. We must persistently adhere to the four basic principles, conscientiously implement the lines, principle, and policy of the party Central Committee and act in unison politically with the party Central Committee;
2. We must bring the functions of old comrades into play;
3. We must guard against and eliminate pollution in all aspects. Special attention must be paid to eliminating the pollution by factionalism;
4. We should eliminate the influence left over by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," especially the trouble made by the three types of persons;
5. We must unite with the great majority;
6. We must make strict demands on ourselves and temper ourselves in a painstaking manner;
7. We should set up responsibility systems at different levels;

8. We should often go deep into reality to conduct investigations and studies and strive to systematically investigate the main units which we take charge of in 1 or 2, and 2 or 3 years;
9. We should have time to conduct study;
10. We should conduct work in a planned manner;
11. We should always show concern for the livelihood of the people.

Comrade Bu He concluded: Through comprehensive party rectification, we believe that the whole party will further act in unison politically with the party Central Committee, organizationally eliminate the three types of persons, and ideologically resist and eliminate spiritual pollution so that we will attain the unity which we never had before, and cadres and people of all national minorities will have further confidence in fulfilling all tasks. We must unite with and lead the large number of party members and cadres and the people of all nationalities to advance towards the grand objective in a wholehearted and vigorous manner.

CSO: 4005/247

NORTH REGION

MEETING OF NEI MONGGOL BANNER, COUNTY CPC COMMITTEE ENDS

SK130440 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Excerpts] After successfully completing all items on the agenda, the 10-day regional meeting of banner and county CPC committee secretaries came to a satisfactory end in Hohhot today through the concerted efforts of all comrades attending the meeting.

During the session, comrades at the meeting conscientiously studied the guidelines of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification, the important speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and a speech by Comrade Zhou Hui at the 13th enlarged plenary session of the 3d regional CPC committee, listened to Comrade Bu He's report, reviewed and summed up work achievements in the past year, and discussed the major tasks for this winter and next spring. The meeting was tense and orderly, permeated with an atmosphere of enthusiasm throughout the study.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Ba-tu-ba-gen, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol regional CPC committee, delivered a summing-up speech. He called on party organizations at all levels to conscientiously study, correctly understand, and properly handle the relations of economic construction, party rectification, and reform which the people are caring for at the moment in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the central authorities and the actual situations in various localities.

Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen noted: Economic construction, party rectification, and reform are the most prominent and important ones over all other work. Economic construction is the party's future protracted work emphasis defined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Party rectification is an important and major step which our party must carry out so as to win new and great victories in the new historical period. Reform, including the structural reform of party and government organs, and the reform of the political and economic systems, is the first of the four guarantees set forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the guiding principle for the whole process of the four modernization construction. All three have a common goal of building our country into a highly civilized and democratic socialist, modern, and strong state. Of the three spheres of work, the most primary task we must do at present is to properly handle two relationships, namely, the relationship between economic construction and party rectification, and the relationship between economic construction and reform.

Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen said: The economy is the foundation. It will be impossible to develop all undertakings and to consolidate and develop all achievements made in party rectification without a progress in economic construction. Presently, the most primary work the people wish us to do is to upgrade social conducts and economic construction. These two promote each other and are interdependent. Improvements in social conduct, however, should be reflected in the economic development.

While speaking on the relationship between economic construction and reform, Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen noted: Since the third plenary session, we have vigorously developed our economic undertakings and have scored remarkable achievements. The rural situation, in particular, has been satisfactorily and rapidly developed. These good results and situation were gradually achieved through series of reforms which are suitable for the actual situation and are dovetail with one and other. The process of socialist modernization construction will be the process of reform. Without reform, there will be no prospect and hope in some spheres. We have just begun our reform. The present question is not aimed at continuing reform, but at how to do a better job and achieve better achievements.

Comrade Ba-tu-ba-gen stressed: In carrying out reform in the rural areas, we must properly treat better-off peasants and herdsmen, actively develop the production of commodities in the rural and pastoral areas, and attend to the circulation of commodities. All relevant economic departments must integrate supporting rural and pastoral areas to develop commodity production with the reform of systems in their own units, foster a guiding ideology of serving the commodity economy in the rural and pastoral areas, and develop an excellent situation there. This is one of the main things we must stress in the reform. In carrying out reform in the urban areas, at present, we must first create conditions for a comprehensive and systematic reform in all spheres. If conditions permit, we must also conduct reforms in a planned manner and must continuously sum up experience and improve our work in the course of practice. Strenuous efforts must be made to develop collective and individual industrial and commercial units, to arrange jobs for the unemployed, and to achieve results.

Old comrades who have been working for years in Nei Monggol; Standing Committee members of the regional CPC committee; responsible comrades of the party groups of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional government and the CPPCC committee, and responsible comrades of the party groups of various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/247

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--Mr Ichizo Kimura, director-general of the Kansai Chapter of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade, and his entourage arrived at Tianjin Municipality on 15 November on their goodwill tour. In the afternoon, Mayor Li Ruihuan and Deputy Mayor Li Lanqing received them at the municipal guest house. During the reception, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the achievements scored in economic and trade cooperation and had a frank exchange of views on further developing their cooperation. Over the past many years, director-general Ichizo Kimura has done a great deal of favorable work to develop economic and trade cooperation between Tianjin and Japanese business circles. During his tour in November 1982, he actively held consultations with Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC committee, and Li Ruihuan, mayor of the municipality, in regard to economic and trade cooperation, resulting in the signing of several agreements on cooperation. During this visit, Mr Ichizo Kimura also held a talk with the bureaus and companies concerned to map out new cooperation projects and to further study the signed agreement on developing urban gas supply. [Excerpts] [SK120319 TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 83 p 1 SK]

SHANXI METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY--As of 7 November, metallurgical industrial fronts across Shanxi Province had fulfilled over 1.5 billion yuan of industrial output value and prefulfilled the annual production plan. Key provincial-level metallurgical enterprises realized 180,520,000 yuan, prefulfilling the annual profit plan. The profits handed over to the state showed an increase of 34.67 percent over the same 1982 period. [Excerpt] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Nov 83 p 1]

SHANXI COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION--Construction began on the project of Malan coal pit at Gujiao mining area under Xishan mining administrative bureau, Shanxi Province, on 20 November. The coal pit is one of the key state projects, with an annual designed capacity of 4 million tons of coking coal. Gujiao mining area held a ceremony to celebrate the start of construction on the same day. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 83 p 1 SK]

TIANJIN RECEIVES JAPANESE DELEGATION--On 10 December, Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, met with an advisory delegation from Kobe, Japan. At a warm and friendly atmosphere, a talk was held to discuss the issue on which Tianjin invites Kobe's specialists to assist Tianjin harbor construction projects. The delegation left Tianjin for Beijing on 11 December. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Dec 83 SK]

NORTHWEST REGION

NIE RONGGUI SPEAKS AT OVERSEAS CHINESE CONGRESS

HK141018 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Summary] The second provincial congress of returned overseas Chinese and their relatives opened yesterday [13 December] in Chengdu. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the advisory commission of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC, and representatives of Overseas Chinese associations and mass organizations at various levels attended the opening ceremony.

"Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, addressed the congress on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. He called on the returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives of the whole province to hold high the banner of patriotism, enhance their connection with Chinese compatriots residing abroad and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and work hard for unifying the motherland, vitalizing China, and accelerating the building of the four modernizations in Sichuan.

"Comrade Nie Ronggui called on the Overseas Chinese associations at all levels and the returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives to assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and study particularly well the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and the resolution of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee. He said: Overseas Chinese party members must take an active part in party rectification. Nonparty member comrades must help us conduct party rectification well. All Overseas Chinese and their relatives must carry out the policies and decrees of the party and government in an exemplary way. They must enhance cultivation in socialist morality and profoundly master scientific and cultural knowledge so as to become socialist new people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline, and make new contributions to the building of spiritual and material civilization in Sichuan.

"Nie Ronggui pointed out: It is an important task of the party to safeguard the legal rights of Overseas Chinese, returned Overseas Chinese, and their relatives. We must continue to implement the party's policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs, further do well the work of Overseas Chinese intellectuals, and fight against all practices that violate the party's policies concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. Party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over the work concerning Overseas Chinese

affairs, put this work on the agenda of party committees, and promptly solve all the problems in work. In the course of structural reform, it is necessary to readjust and strengthen the organs concerning Overseas Chinese affairs and Overseas Chinese associations at all levels. It is also essential to keep the work personnel at their jobs for a relatively long period."

The vice chairman of the provincial Overseas Chinese association delivered a work report to the congress.

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NORTHWEST REGION

MEASURES FOR RESISTING 'SPIRITUAL POLLUTION'

HK140246 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The party group of the regional cultural department recently issued the party members and cadres of its organs to study the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. In connection with reality, the party group formulated seven measures for guarding against and eliminating spiritual pollution. These measures are as follows:

1. Organize the units under the department of seriously study the Central Committee documents on eliminating spiritual pollution, so as to fully understand the gravity and harmfulness of spiritual pollution and the urgency of eliminating it, draw clear demarcation lines in policies, and correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism.
2. Do a good job in investigation and study, seriously review and analyze theatrical works performed in the past 2 years, and reexamine works that are about to be performed.
3. Get rid of pornographic and vulgar audio and videotapes, pictures, books, and publications.
4. Strengthen control over theatrical performances. It must be reiterated that the works performed in the region must be approved by the departments in charge of culture, and that works performed by regional troupes outside the region must be approved by the regional CPC committee. It is necessary to write and perform more modern works. Banned works must not be performed on the stage.
5. Strictly enforce good performance style and oppose vulgar performances.
6. It is necessary to carry out a review of all publications, both those on public sale and those for internal circulation, and further run the publications as positions for building socialist spiritual civilization.
7. It is strictly forbidden to organize performers to give private performances. It is necessary to enhance the ideological awareness of performers and eliminate the erroneous trend of looking for money in everything.

NORTHWEST REGION

MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

HK120730 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The third party congress of the North Xianjiang Military District was held recently. The congress called on the commanders and fighters of the PLA units to unite as one, work hard together, promote reforms, clear the way for forging ahead, and work to bring about a new situation in the revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the units.

Tan Shanhe, secretary of the Urumqi PLA Units CPC Committee, and (Li Xianhua), a member of the standing committee of the CPC committee, made a special journey from Urumqi to the North Xinjiang Military District to attend the congress. Comrade Tan Shanhe made a speech. He dwelt on three issues: 1) Seriously do a good job of making up the missed lessons in party rectification; 2) do a good job in launching criticism and self-criticism; 3) persistently strengthen ties between party and masses. As far as the party organizations in the army are concerned, they must on the one hand strengthen ties with the cadres and fighters, and on the other strengthen broad ties with the masses of all nationalities.

After full debate and discussion, the congress elected by secret ballot the third CPC committee of the North Xinjiang Military District, and the new discipline inspection committee.

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NORTHWEST REGION

LANZHOU PLA CONGRATULATES GANSU CPC CONGRESS

HK140225 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Excerpts] On the Solemn opening of the sixth Gansu provincial party congress, the Lanzhou PLA Units CPC Committee has sent a message of congratulations to the congress presidium and all the delegates.

The message said: The Central Committee is very concerned for Gansu. Comrades Yaobang and Ziyang have come to inspect the province and have explicitly proposed the strategic principle for economic construction of planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry. The provincial CPC Committee has led the people of the province to staunchly implement the important instructions of the leading central comrades and whipped up and upsurge of planting grass and trees, achieving fine results. May we unite, cooperate with each other, fight shoulder-to-shoulder, and make common efforts to completely transform the backward state of Gansu and build the province into a first-class forestry and animal husbandry base in the country.

The message said in conclusion: We should continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, learn from the masses, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity, and make contributions to defending and building the Great Northwest.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU HOLDS SEMINAR ON MAO'S LITERARY THOUGHT

HK110331 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, in order to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, the provincial literature and art federation and the provincial branch of the writers' association held an academic seminar on Mao Zedong's literature and art thought in Lanzhou from 7 to 9 December. Some 30 Gansu and Lanzhou writers and critics attended the meeting. A responsible comrade of the provincial CPC committee's propaganda department made a speech.

In accordance with the current reality of eliminating spiritual pollution on the literature and art front, the participants held lively discussions centering on topics such as literature and art and the people, literature and art and life, and literature and art and human nature. They also criticized the expressions in current literature and art creation and criticism of the theory of human nature, bourgeois humanism, and the modernist literature and art trend of thought.

The participants unanimously held: Mao Zedong's thought on literature and art is the fundamental guiding principle for China's socialist literature and art. If we run counter to this thought, our literature and art work will take a wrong turning. They all pledged to further study, apply, uphold, and develop Mao Zedong's thought on literature and art, and hold still higher the banner of socialist literature and art.

In his speech, the responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee's propaganda department hoped that comrades in literature and art circles would vigorously unfold creation and research activities while eliminating and guarding against spiritual pollution, to promote flourishing creation and lively criticism and produce still more outstanding works.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PARTY CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETINGS

HK120437 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Summary] A preparatory meeting for the sixth Gansu provincial party congress was held this morning. Comrade Chen Guangyi presided. "The guiding ideology and tasks for this congress are: guided by the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, to review past work, sum up experiences and lessons, study and decide on the province's goals of endeavor in the new historical period and the tasks for the next 5 years, strengthen party building, accomplish the strategic change, and mobilize and organize the party members and people of all nationalities to strive to build Gansu into a forestry and animal husbandry base and transform the province."

The preparatory meeting approved the list of members of the congress credentials committee, the presidium, and the secretary general. It also approved the congress agenda, which is as follows: "1) to examine and discuss the work report of the fifth Gansu Provincial CPC committee and decide on the basic tasks of the party in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in the province; 2) to examine and discuss the report of the preparatory committee for the provincial discipline inspection committee; 3) to elect the sixth Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, the advisory committee, and the discipline inspection committee."

The congress credentials committee held a meeting in the afternoon to listen to a report on the credentials of the full and alternate delegates to the congress. The report said: "according to statistics of the end of 1982, there were 739,434 party members in the province, including 13,748 probationary members. In accordance with the party constitution and the resolution of the 11th plenary session of the 5th provincial CPC committee, 538 full and 53 alternate delegates have been elected to attend the 6th provincial party congress. The great majority of them are outstanding party members from all areas, sectors, and nationalities." Middle-aged and young party members account for 80.5 percent of the delegates, and 16.7 percent of the delegates are specialists in various fields. Delegates with college education make up 29.3 percent of the total. The credentials of all the delegates are valid.

The congress presidium held a meeting this afternoon to elect a 20-man standing committee. The members of this are Li Ziqi, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Ma Zuling, Wang Jintang, Wang Zhanchang, Li Bin, Ge Shiying, Guo Hongchao, Lu Kexian, Hou Zongbin, (Xie Dajiang), Feng Jixin, Li Dengying, Huang Luobin, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Shitai, Yang Zhilin, and Nian Dexiang.

NORTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN ARRANGES PARTY RECTIFICATION IN ORGANS

HK130431 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial CPC committee's group for guiding party rectification has issued a circular on initial arrangements for party rectification in the provincial organs and on preparatory work for rectification. The circular outlined arrangements for party rectification in the provincial departments, committees, and bureaus.

Rectification in the provincial CPC committee standing committee will be carried out from the end of this year to the time of spring farming next year. Rectification in the provincial discipline inspection committee, in the organization department, propaganda department, united front department, general office, research office, and rural research office of the provincial CPC committee, in the general office of the provincial government, and in CPC committee of the provincial organs should be carried out ahead of other provincial organs, and should proceed roughly at the same time as that of the provincial CPC committee standing committee. Party rectification in other departments, committees, and bureaus, including departments, bureaus, enterprises, and units under the provincial CPC committee and government and also second-rank bureaus, should commence after the spring festival next year and be basically completed by the end of July. Party rectification in units subordinate to provincial departments, committees, and bureaus should be planned and arranged by the party committees or groups of those departments, committees, and bureaus, and begin after rectification in their superior units has been in progress for a time; it should be completed by the end of next year.

The circular pointed out: In accordance with the demands of the general goal proposed by the central decision, it is necessary to fulfill the four tasks of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, and purifying the organization. As far as specific arrangements are concerned, party rectification in a unit should generally last 3 to 4 months. In the 2 to 3 months from now to around the spring festival, it is necessary to get a good grasp of the following items of work:

1. Study the documents. The party groups and committees of the departments, committees, and bureaus must get a thoroughly good grasp of studying the party rectification documents.
2. Get a good grasp of weeding out [qingli] the people of three categories. In accordance with the arrangements and demands of the central and provincial CPC committees, it is necessary to do job in investigation, study, and weeding out.

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI ORGANS HOLD RECTIFICATION RALLY

HK100650 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The party-masses system of the Shaanxi provincial organs held a party rectification mobilization rally yesterday afternoon. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Xipu delivered a mobilization report.

Comrade Li Xipu pointed out in his report: Doing a good job of party rectification in the provincial organs is the key to winning victory in rectification of the whole party. In particular, the leading party organs of the provincial party-masses system play a major policymaking role in work in the whole province. It is therefore necessary to first do a good job of party rectification there. Every department and every party member in this system must understand his position and role in all-round party rectification, take the lead in establishing confidence and resolve in party rectification, and actively plunge into party rectification.

Li Xipu stressed: It is necessary to carry out the work in a sound and meticulous way, with the whole party mobilized to completely expel [qingchu] the people of three categories, who are the greatest hidden danger in the party.

Li Xipu called on all party members in the party-masses system to resolutely and creatively carry out the Central Committee decision on party rectification and strive to do a first-job in their work, to set an example for party rectification in the whole province and provide experiences for it.

CSO: 4005/249

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI RECTIFICATION DISCIPLINE REGULATIONS

HK120838 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection committee has issued provisional regulations to be strictly observed by party members during party rectification. These have been approved by the provincial CPC committee.

The regulations point out: In accordance with the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the provincial CPC committee's arrangements, all-round party rectification has now started in Shaanxi. In order to ensure the smooth progress of this work, completely fulfill the task, and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style as soon as possible, the whole body of CPC members must further strengthen their sense of organization and discipline. In the course of party rectification, it is essential to [words indistinct] strictly observe the following regulations:

1. Party members must resolutely implement the Central Committee decision on party rectification and the provincial CPC committee's scheme for party rectification. They must seriously study the party rectification documents, continually enhance ideological awareness, actively take part in party rectification, and strive to do a good job of it. They are not permitted to do the job in a negative and perfunctory way, or act evasively. They are absolutely not permitted to refuse to take part in party rectification activities.
2. Party members must strictly analyze themselves in light of the documents on party rectification. Those who have made mistakes must take the initiative in examining themselves and seriously put things right. They are not permitted to resort to deception or react negatively when their mistakes are pointed out. They are absolutely not permitted to conceal their mistakes or to persist in them.
3. Party members must, in accordance with the spirit of the decision on party rectification, correctly apply the sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism to expose and solve problems in the party. They must not adopt a liberalist attitude. They are not permitted to indulge erroneous ideas, words, or deeds, or to concoct fabrications for the purpose of framing people.
4. Party members must, in accordance with the decision on party rectification, spontaneously accept supervision by the party and masses... They must humbly

listen to the criticisms and views of the masses inside and outside the party and of democratic figures outside the party. They are not permitted to suppress criticism. They are absolutely not permitted to deal retaliatory blows.

5. Party members must struggle to purify the party organization. They must report and expose people of three categories, people who stubbornly resist the Central Committee's line since the Third Plenary Session, people who have committed serious economic and other crimes, and other people who have gravely violated law and discipline, and help the organization to investigate and deal with them. They are not permitted to take no action on matters that they know of, or to intercede for or shield people. They are absolutely not permitted to tell lies, give false evidence, or shield people in other ways.

6. Party members must uphold the party's organization principles and resolutely uphold party leadership over rectification work. They are not permitted to engage in nonorganizational activities. They are absolutely not permitted to stir up factionalism to interfere with party rectification.

7. Party members must act in accordance with the basic principles, tasks, policies, and tasks for this party rectification. They are not permitted to go against the Central Committee decision on party rectification, or distort party policy. They are not permitted to act according to individual feelings of gratitude or resentment. They are absolutely not permitted to seize the opportunity to rectify people severely in retaliation for something that happened in the past.

8. While doing a good job in party rectification, party members must also get on with production and other work. Leading party-member cadres must set still more of an example in this respect. They are not permitted to be slack in work or shift responsibility onto others under the pretext of carrying out party rectification. They are absolutely not permitted to simply let things go their own way, causing losses to production and work.

These eight regulations should be promulgated to all party members. All party members must spontaneously observe them while carrying out party rectification. The party organizations and discipline inspection organs are responsible for supervising this and ensuring strict observance. The party organizations should commend those who can carry them out in a model way. Violators should be criticized and corrected. Serious offenders should be subject to the necessary party discipline in accordance with the regulations, to the extent of being expelled [kaichu] from the party. Those who break the criminal law must be held legally accountable.

CSO: 4005/249

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS MEETING MARKING MAO ANNIVERSARY

HK121350 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] From 7 to 9 December, the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the federation of social sciences held an academic forum in Xian in commemoration of the 90th birthday anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong. Zeng Shenda, Secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech, urging all ideological theoretical workers to persist in the correct orientation of integrating theory with practice and to enthusiastically study and solve the major problems arising in practice.

More than 120 scholars, experts, professors in scientific circles, and theoretical workers of the province attended the meeting. They had a lively discussion on how to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought and how to explore and expound and prove the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics --this was the central topic. The more than 60 treatises submitted to the forum made useful explorations on all fields of social sciences with Mao Zedong thought as the guide and in light of the actual conditions of our country and province.

Zeng Shenda, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a report entitled "Uphold and Develop Mao Zedong Thought, Create a New Situation in the Province's Theoretical Work." He urged all ideological theoretical workers to uphold the correct orientation of integrating theory with practice, an orientation advocated and charted by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Yanan period, to enthusiastically study and solve the major theoretical problems raised in the actual struggle of the province, and to serve the realization of the CPC general line in the new period, that is, building socialism with Chinese characteristics through their own creative labor.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad numbers of ideological theoretical workers of the province have adhered to the four basic principles and made useful explorations on a series of major theoretical and practical problems cropping up in the building of the two civilizations on the basis of conducting investigation and study, thus making positive achievements. However, a small number of people hold that studying practical problems can reduce the value of scientific research, advocating that the research of social sciences must be kept slightly separate from politics and actual life. To counter this erroneous tendency, Comrade Zeng

Shenda expressly pointed out: At present the basic indication of judging whether or not a branch of learning or a topic for study is of value or appraising a certain achievement is whether or not it plays a promotive role in the modernization program. If it accelerates the development of modernization, we must regard it as positive. The greater its role, the higher the value we should set on it. So are the standards for judging a theoretical worker or social scientific worker. Stress should not be put on whether or not he uses his scientific research in earnestly studying practical problems alone, but on his ability to study and solve practical problems in a scientific way.

While dealing with the spiritual pollution surfacing on the ideological theoretical front, Comrade Zeng Shenda said: The important reason for the occurrence of this erroneous tendency lies in the departure from the actual struggle and from the needs of society. He urged that the vast numbers of ideological theoretical workers, in particular, those comrades who have written some erroneous articles and had a hand in creating some spiritual pollution must, after making serious criticisms and self-criticisms, pull themselves together, plunge into the great struggle of the four modernizations programs with unflagging revolutionary enthusiasm and a high sense of responsibility, make creative scientific deliberations of the new questions raised and new contradictions exposed in the reform in all trades and professions and on all fronts, and make contributions to rejuvenating Shaanxi Province and building the two civilizations. This is the only and the best way to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI LITERARY, ART WORKERS CONGRESS ENDS

HK131350 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Summary] The second provincial congress of literary and art workers concluded yesterday. The congress, which lasted 7 days, was a successful one, during which the representatives earnestly summarized the province's experience in work in the literary and artistic fields in the past 30 years, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The representatives also discussed the problem of eliminating spiritual pollution in the literary and art circles and defined the orientation for creating a new situation in work in the literary and art fields in a new period, thus laying a solid foundation for the province's work in the literary and art fields.

"Yesterday morning, at the closing ceremony, Zeng Shenda, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech in which he called on Shaanxi's literary and art workers to combine the study of the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the efforts to carry forward the revolutionary literary and art tradition formed during the Yanan period, to strengthen the building of contingents of literary and art workers, and to push forward the work in the literary and art fields in order to make the literature and art of our province prosper and shine like those in the Yanan period.

"(Li Ruobin), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech on carrying forward Yanan's revolutionary literary and artistic tradition and improving the ideological and artistic qualities of the contingents of literary and artistic workers.

"(Zhuang Keyen), vice chairman of the provincial federation of literary and art circles, made a closing speech on eliminating spiritual pollution in the literary and art circles. He emphasized the need to use the Marxist ideological weapon to carry out criticisms and self-criticism, to convince people with reasons, to move people with genuine feelings, and to inspire, help, and encourage the comrades who have made mistakes to conscientiously correct their mistakes." He also pointed out the need to devote greater efforts to understanding the new socialists, to pay attention to and reflect actual life in a socialist society, and to pay attention to reforming the local operas represented by the Shaanxi opera.

CSO: 4005/249

NORTHWEST REGION

FOURTH MEETING OF PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ENDS 13 DEC

HK140919 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee ended this afternoon. In the course of the meeting, the members first studied documents and listened to reports by the regional cultural, educational, and public security departments and then discussed the questions of eliminating spiritual pollution and stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization in light of the actual conditions on the ideological front in our region. The members held: While building socialist material civilization, it is necessary to build socialist spiritual civilization with the communist ideology as its core. This is a strategic principle laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress. To carry out spiritual pollution runs counter to this principle and the constitution.

The members said: Elimination of spiritual pollution, is a very important and complicated job. We must take a clear-cut stand and dare to grasp and manage this work. We should be both sober-minded and realistic. It is necessary to determine the scope and limits of spiritual pollution and to avoid broadening its scope. The members hoped that the comrades on the ideological front would enhance their revolutionary vigor, work hard, and provide the people of all nationalities with greater quantities of better spiritual products in order to inspire people to make greater contributions to socialist modernization.

At the current session, the members also listened to a report by Makemutishatier, head of the regional finance department, on the work of turning deficits into profits by regional state enterprises and an explanation by (Li Guoyong), deputy head of the regional health department, on the regional provisional measures for sanitary management for food traders and urban and rural fair trades.

Amudin Riyimultifu, secretary general of the regional people's congress standing committee, made a written report on the forum of responsible persons of autonomous region and prefectures, cities, counties, and districts directly under the city authorities.

The plenary meeting this afternoon approved the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Provisional Measures for Sanitary Management for Food Traders and Urban and Rural Fair Trades and the appointments and removals of cadres. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over and spoke at the meeting this afternoon.

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU ADOPTS MEASURES TO REDUCE MEETINGS

HK090845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Guo Fenxiang [6753 3083 4382]: "Gansu Takes Measures To Reduce the Number of Meetings to Ensure that Cadres Will Concentrate Their Energy on Party Rectification"]

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has adopted vigorous measures to reduce the number of meetings so that cadres at various levels can concentrate their energy on party rectification.

The standing committee members pointed out: Too many meetings have diverted the energy of cadres and adversely affected the work of party rectification. Only by freeing the cadres from frequent meetings will it be possible for them to study conscientiously the documents on party rectification, to take part in various rectification activities in their own units the capacity of ordinary party members, and to concentrate their energy on leading the work of party rectification well. The provincial CPC committee has adopted the following concrete measures to reduce the number of meetings:

The leading body of the provincial CPC committee should take the lead in reducing the number of meetings. The standing committee meeting which has been held several times a week will be held once a week. After the implementation of this planned meeting system, the standing committee members can make use of the days, when no meeting is held, to go deep into the units carrying out party rectification, to understand new situations, and to solve new problems.

It is necessary to know the real situations about the provincial meetings to be held in the near future and to arrange them in order of importance and urgency, canceling, merging, or postponing them according to the merit of each case. The provincial conference to commend advanced collectives and individuals in growing grass and planting trees and the provincial conference on technological transformation of enterprises, which are scheduled to be held before the end of this year, will be postponed until March or April next year as preparations for these meetings have not been made sufficiently.

It is necessary for prefectures, counties, and communes to reduce the number of meetings and to improve work style. The provincial CPC committee standing

committee calls on leading bodies at various levels to make further efforts to carry out collective leadership and the system of labor with individual responsibility, to go deep into the realities of life to conduct investigation and study, and to solve problems face to face in the frontline of production, thus reducing unnecessary meetings. With respect to meetings which should really be held, it is also necessary to make ample preparations. Every effort should be made to hold small and short meetings, to improve work style, and to raise efficiency.

CSO: 4005/249

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CULTURAL OFFICIAL ON POLLUTION ISSUE

HK100303 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] (Abuliezi Dawuti), director of the regional cultural department, made a report to the fourth session of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee on 8 December on the situation and some problems in spiritual pollution in culture and arts work. He said: We must respond to the call of the Central Committee, eliminate weakness and laxity, resolutely clear away spiritual pollution, and promote still greater prosperity and development in the region's culture and arts.

(Abuliezi Dawuti) said in his report: The main current of the region's culture and arts work is good. However, there is also rather serious spiritual pollution, which has a bad effect and caused serious consequences in society and among young people and juveniles of all nationalities. He pointed out: The main reason for the appearance of spiritual pollution is that leadership in the literature and art departments is weak and lax; they have not profoundly appreciated the series of instructions from the Central Committee, nor have they implemented them effectively enough. They have a vague understanding of and lack political sensitivity and staunch fighting spirit regarding the serious problems of spiritual pollution.

(Abuliezi Dawuti) said: In order to eliminate spiritual pollution, it is first necessary to get a good grasp of study and enhance the understanding of the cadres in the cultural departments regarding the harm done by spiritual pollution and the great significance of eliminating this pollution. We must clear away misunderstandings and misgivings of certain comrades regarding the elimination of spiritual pollution. Second, we must seriously and strictly review the state of spiritual pollution in the cultural departments, and launch criticism and self-criticism. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, and strictly distinguish between spiritual pollution and ordinary shortcomings and errors. So long as the general ideological contents of a work are correct and healthy, we should not describe it as spiritual pollution just because it has certain shortcomings. Third, in order to eliminate and guard against spiritual pollution, it is essential to set up and perfect a number of rules and regulations. Fourth, we must vigorously develop culture and the arts and be concerned for the cultural life of the masses of all nationalities. In particular, we must positively improve the ideological and artistic qualities of literature and art workers and the quality of spiritual products.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

HK091206 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The fourth meeting of the sixth regional people's congress standing committee opened in Urumqi this morning. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, presided over this morning's meeting and communicated the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee.

At the plenary meeting this afternoon, the members listened to a report by Abulizi (Dawuqi), director of the regional Culture Department, on the situation and some problems of spiritual pollution in the region's literary and art work; a report by Nu'ertiyefu, director of the regional educational department, on resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution and protecting youngsters' healthy development; and a report by (Sayvemorehepu), deputy director of the regional public security department, on hitting hard at those hooligan gangs which use pornographic articles to carry out criminal activities in the region.

CSO: 4005/249

NORTHWEST REGION

EDUCATION OFFICIAL URGES FIGHTING 'POLLUTION'

HK121356 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] On 8 December, when reporting to the fourth session of the sixth Xinjiang regional people's congress standing committee on the educational work in this region, (Nuerqiyev,) director of the regional education department, emphasized that schools of all kinds and at all levels must strengthen ideological and political work and prevent and eliminate spiritual pollution so as to ensure the healthy growth of the youngsters and build the schools into important strongholds of socialist spiritual civilization.

He said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the regional educational front has carried out the party's educational policy, and the situation is generally good. The main ideological trend of the broad masses of students and youths is healthy. However, we must not fail to see the seriousness of spiritual pollution among some students.

After giving some examples of spiritual pollution in schools, he pointed out that eliminating spiritual pollution is especially important for the educational front. Youths represent the future of our country, and the children are like flowers in our country. Generally speaking, due to a lack of experience, they are comparatively more incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong and can more easily change their minds. For this reason, schools of all kinds and at all levels must use socialist and communist ideas to educate and train the students so that they can grow healthily. It is necessary to forcefully strengthen ideological and political work among university, middle school, and primary school students in light of the characteristics of their ages so that they can know clearly what they are studying for and can acquire the correct idea of serving the people.

(Nuerqiyev) said that the teachers are the engineers of soul. In the struggle against spiritual pollution, the broad masses of educational workers must continuously raise their ideological consciousness. They must set an example in not spreading spiritual pollution and, moreover, must help the students distinguish between right and wrong and protect them from being polluted in their thinking.

He hoped that the literature and art circles, films, press, and publication circles, and theoretical workers will provide youths and children with more spiritual food, such as films, dramas, and reading materials, that are healthy and diverse, so that they can grow healthily.

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI MEETING EXAMINES UNITED FRONT WORK

HK121040 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Dec 83

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, in order to implement the guideline which Comrade Hu Yaobang laid down in a speech delivered during his inspection of our province calling for further and extensively carrying out the party's policy on united front work, the United Front Work Department of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee convened from 1 to 6 December a provincial meeting to examine the implementation of the policies concerning united front work.

The meeting pointed out: The implementation of the party's policy on united front work is of particular importance and practical significance to our province. The development and construction of Qinghai Province is a great and arduous cause which calls for the common efforts of the party organizations at all levels, all party members, and cadres, in cooperation with the people of all nationalities throughout the province, various democratic parties, various people's organizations, and patriotic personages of all social strata.

The meeting put forth the following major tasks to be accomplished at present in implementing the policy on united front work. The principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, showing utter devotion to each other, and sharing honor and disgrace with each other is to be carried forward so as to strengthen cooperation with various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, people of minority nationalities, and patriotic personages of religious circles. It is necessary to ensure that those nonparty people are well informed and that they can play their roles in the common cause. It is necessary to carry out, down to every individual and according to different cases, the policies toward people of different circles. It is necessary to devote great effort to the implementation of the economic policy concerning people to be united with, to correctly carry out the party's policy toward religions, and to bring about a common prosperity of all nationalities.

There were a total of 150 people attending the meeting, including directors of united front work departments at the prefectural, city, and county levels, and responsible people of the political sections of the provincial bureaus and departments concerned. Provincial CPC Committee leaders, Comrades Ma Wenli and Huanjiecailang, were present at the meeting. Comrade Ma Wanli addressed the meeting.

NORTHWEST REGION

CPC SECRETARY ADDRESSES RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK140815 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Economic departments at the provincial level held a mobilization meeting on party rectification yesterday afternoon. Present at the meeting were 760 leading party-member cadres of economic departments. Comrade Zeng Shenda, provincial CPC committee secretary, gave a report at the meeting, mobilizing the participants to take part in the party rectification.

Zeng Shenda emphasized: Economic work is the core of various works all the time. One of the important purposes of the party rectification is to further strengthen and improve the party's leadership of economic work and to speed up socialist modernization. Economic results are one of the important criteria to appraise the progress of party rectification. Therefore, it is necessary to integrate party rectification with economic work and to push ahead the latter with the former. All units undergoing party rectification must practice a scientific division of labor, setting up two groups of leading bodies--one group being in charge of party rectification with the other in charge of economic work. At present, we must, on the one hand, conscientiously carry out our tasks for the last stage of the year and comprehensively fulfill the year's production quota; and, on the other hand, actively plan out next year's economic work and make fully preparations for the first quarter.

He demanded: The job responsibility system for turning deficits into profits must be adopted among all cadres at all levels, from directors of bureaus and departments to plant managers and workshop chiefs. It is necessary to properly work out the plan for turning deficits into profits and set the deadline for the fulfillment of the goal of turning deficits into profits.

CSO: 4005/249

MAO'S 'PATHOLOGICAL SENSITIVENESS' TOWARD POWER SPOTLIGHTED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 72, Oct 83 pp 70-73

[Article by Kong Zhongwen [1313 0112 2429]: "Pathological Sensitiveness About Power-Mao Zedong Ruled 27 Years (Part 4)"]

[Text] Mao Zedong's Abnormal Psychology About Power

Earlier, we have merely generally described how Mao Zedong coped with the challenge to his power from two sources after he acceded to power--the masses of the people and the intellectuals; but we have really not yet touched on Mao Zedong's psychology with regard to power.

Ordinarily, any statesman, in order to promote and realize his political advocacyes and political ideal, is bound to take power as if it were his own life; this is not something that should incur our criticism. But Mao Zedong's power concept and psychology, in particular, somehow went far beyond the disposition of a normal statesman.

Those who understand Chinese history know that the emperors of the various dynasties all followed a law; that is, they all resorted to a centralization of power. The reason they all did so is, apart from objective causes of society and history, that that was inseparable from the pathological sensitiveness about imperial power by those feudal emperors. For the sake of securing this imperial power, even those of the same family would not mind fighting one another, let alone those beyond the imperial family who sometimes were found to be plotting against one another and killing one another. Hence, not a single emperor failed to harbor a pathological sensitiveness about his power.

History has proved that Mao Zedong was modern China's typical emperor. This being the case, he too could not but exhibit a pathological sensitiveness about his power, and this sensitiveness represented a total accumulation of the same by all previous emperors and hence was more pronounced than that of those previous emperors.

The psychological state of this pathological sensitiveness about power by Mao Zedong was reflected in a concentrated manner on his excessively suspicious attitude toward "opponents" and political "dissidents." And the most obvious exhibition of this excessively suspicious attitude was that he consistently

doubted his own successes and achievements and was unsure about whether or not his power was secure; as a result, he doubted whether or not his subjects' support for him was sincere. This determined his tendency of ideologically and politically exaggerating the power of his opponents and dissidents and thereby his unhesitating crackdown on, and suppression of, his subjects.

Such crackdowns and suppressions were exerted without any consideration as to appropriate means; they were exerted as circumstances seemed to call for; and entirely as his whims directed. The various political struggles and movements instigated after Mao Zedong's accession to power were all a reflection of such pathological sensitiveness about power; but, most revealing about Mao Zedong's lack of consideration as to appropriate means and his following his personal desires in this regard must have been his "anti-Rightist struggle" and his "Lushan struggle." For this reason, it is necessary to have some strategic review and analysis of the two attendant periods of history.

Promise on Rectification Made by Mao Zedong

In China's various imperial dynasties, there has been no lack of those which, because of the corruption of the family members of their ruling houses, of their princes and their officials at various levels, found themselves deprived of popular support and eventually went down in ruin. What was rather clever on Mao Zedong's part was that he saw in time the negative result this profound change in the CPC from a party out of power to a party in power might produce--the possibility that such a change of status would lead to a metamorphosis of party and government officials. Some 7 or 8 years after his accession to power, Mao as a leader with a high degree of political alertness within the CPC really sensed in advance such a danger of degeneration. Thus, in 1956 he called for the launching of an intraparty campaign to rectify its workstyle. Just as he said at a meeting of party members and high-ranking cadres in Nanking in March 1957, he wanted to "rectify bureaucratism, sectarianism and subjectivism"; he also called on people outside the party to help the Communist Party rectify its workstyle.

As a large-scale rectification campaign was set to be launched, party leaders at all levels therefore followed the directive of the CPC Central Committee by holding successive forums in which nonparty people participated, demanding that party members and nonparty masses alike proffer criticisms and views about party leaders at various levels. Statements such as the following, which were made without any anticipation that things would go wrong, were repeatedly propagated at the beginning of the rectification: We sincerely hope that friends within as well as outside the party would point out the defects and mistakes in our work; we must not require other people's opinions to be 100 percent correct, as that would be impossible; even if only 1 percent of such opinions should be found to be correct, we still must humbly listen to them. Our attitude toward criticism is: "If it is found to be correct, we should change accordingly; otherwise, we should also seek to do still better"; "We should be pleased to hear about our own faults."

After listening to such encouragement, people really felt like putting forward some criticisms and suggestions to CPC leaders at various levels. People at

first still had all sorts of worries, but because of Mao's advance promise that "we should be pleased to hear about our own faults," a group of those forthright and daring to speak also made an actual start, and people simply followed suit in a "free airing of views."

Viewed from objective facts, the CPC had after its accession to power really generated serious bureaucratic, sectarian and subjectivist wrongdoings; in addition, for 7 or 8 years there was no genuine freedom of speech and the masses of the people had no opportunity whatsoever to express their views. Now, once the vista of limited democracy and freedom of speech opened up, their long-pent-up grievances simply all broke loose and knew no limits. It was inevitable that among a great deal of good-natured criticisms certain "ear-jarring" good advice should appear.

The People Put Mao Zedong's Political Breadth of Mind to Test

Mao Zedong was testing the people's loyalty to him; the people were also testing Mao Zedong's political breadth of mind.

But, Mao Zedong immediately became nervously tense. Mao had long gotten accustomed to people's praise of his merits and his virtues; throughout his life he never accepted anyone's criticism whatsoever. During the rectification, it was his hope that, beyond heaping praises upon the CPC and himself, people would proffer to the CPC's officials at various levels some criticism and suggestions in the manner of "a gentle breeze and a mild rain." Little did he expect that the resultant problems would become so acute, as some of them even touched on the question of leadership under the party headed by himself and on the question of principles and policies proposed by himself! Thus, this time Mao became very frightened and very diffident in the face of criticisms expressed by the people, especially by intellectuals; he had by then long abandoned altogether all the principles he himself had proposed in treating criticisms correctly. Feeling as if he was at the edge of an abyss or treading on thin ice, and feeling that the suffering could not possibly be sustained any longer, he sensed that, apart from sternly suppressing these criticisms from within as well as from outside the party, there was no other way of maintaining his rule. Thus he immediately termed criticism "attack," wishing to stage, therefore, a "counterattack" (namely suppression) accordingly!

On 18 January 1957, Mao said: "Deng Xiaoping went to Qinghua University to give a speech; he said, you will have to kill a few thousand or tens of thousand of people, we must want our dictatorship." What Deng Xiaoping said on 12 January of the same year at Qinghua University was as follows: "Today, there are indeed elements who are against us. Since there are those who are opposed to socialism, then our dictatorship is necessary." Now, taking over from what Deng Xiaoping said, Mao Zedong developed it into someone wanting to "kill a few thousand and tens of thousand of people"; this was altogether unfounded and merely represented an attempt to find the necessary pretext for meting out his suppression.

By 15 May, Mao wrote the article "Things Are Changing" and distributed it as reading material to all high-ranking officials within the party. That article

did its best to exaggerate the number of "class enemies" and to distort the nature of the criticisms heard, turning those good-natured, relevant criticisms and suggestions from both within and outside the party into "malicious attacks." He also formulated a strategy of struggle: "We must let them vent their venom for a further period and let them go to the extreme." "By then, they would bury themselves."

On 8 June, Mao drafted on behalf of the CPC Central Committee the intraparty directive "Organize Our Forces and Fight Back Against the Rightist Elements' Vicious Attack." This document stated: "This is a big battle (the battleground lying both within and outside the party); without winning this battle, it is impossible to build socialism, and there would be certain dangers that a 'Hungarian Incident' might occur." This completely exposed how Mao Zedong lacked confidence in whether or not his rule might remain consolidated.

Origin of the "Open Plot"

In this manner, the "rectification campaign" made a quick twist, and Mao Zedong thoroughly changed his mind; the waves of a large-scale suppression in terms of grabbing the "Rightists" that was to last more than a year thus inundated China. This "anti-Rightist" struggle developed from the "shooting at birds that raise their heads" in the beginning into the issuing of a target later which required every unit to grab 5 percent "Rightists" from its constituents--thus a historical absurdity came from the hand of Mao Zedong.

This time, altogether 500,000 "Rightists" were grabbed, and among them 450,000 were members of the forthright, outspoken intellectual elite!

Shortly after the initiation of this "anti-Rightist" campaign, someone wrote a letter to Mao Zedong to reproach his renegeing measure and expose the fact that in carrying out these arrests of the devoted and the honest after luring them out under the pretext of rectifying the communist workstyle he was really resorting to plots and tricks. But Mao Zedong, on the other hand, glibly and openly retorted: "You say that we resort to plotting, but what we resort to is not any clandestine plotting at all; it is open plotting. We have publicized ahead of time the six political criteria for judging our words and deeds; yet you still want to put up a fight. You can hardly blame this on us."

This was the very origin of the "open plot" in Chinese history that shook all at home and abroad.

In perpetrating their multifarious tyrannical acts, emperors of China's various dynasties had left to posterity not a few "allegories"; now, Mao Zedong once again dedicated still one more new "allegory" to this "treasury."

Why Did Mao Zedong Go Back on His Own Words?

About why Mao Zedong went back on his own words and nakedly and without any scruple carried out this suppression, there have been among the Chinese people, generally speaking, two rather popular analyses.

One analysis holds that only after appraising all pros and cons did Mao Zedong feel compelled to take the political risk and make the decision on political suppression. That is to say, his original intent was still hoping that people would help the Communist Party rectify its workstyle and make abundant suggestions pertaining thereto; it was only because the development of the situation somehow got out of hand that, under the international backdrop of the time, Mao Zedong was forced to change his mind.

The fact is that, in the very year 1956, there broke out two great political events in the communist world--the Hungarian incident and the Poznan incident in Poland. The political events of these East European communist countries created unprecedented political chaos and directly threatened communist rule there. The Hungarian incident even compelled the Soviet Union to send troops there for suppression. This lesson, insofar as the communist parties in power were concerned, was unprecedented. Facing this lesson of the Hungarian incident, Mao Zedong became frightened and diffident; he doubted whether or not his rule could be consolidated, and he was also afraid that the "free airing of views" which was difficult to control might cause a Hungarian incident to repeat itself in China. Therefore, his conclusion was: It is entirely necessary to suppress the political dissidents.

The other analysis holds that Mao Zedong really actually wanted to stage a political "open plot." That is to say, on the one hand, he wanted to test the degree to which his regime was consolidated; on the other hand, he also wanted to find a flawless pretext to eliminate a bunch of "opponents"--hence, he thought of the method of "luring the snakes out of their den" by implementing his plot under the pretext that the Communist Party was "opening its door" to rectify its workstyle.

This analysis also has its basis. On 6 April 1958, that is, right after the "victory" of the "anti-Rightist" campaign was pronounced, the CPC General Committee held a meeting at Hankou, where Mao admitted without being extorted: "If the snakes refrain from coming out, how can we grab them? We must let those scoundrels come out to do their tricks, break the wind in the press, so that they would raise their tails and let the people see them clearly. We are going to force some and then grab some, struggle against some and then grab some. We grab those in the cities and struggle against those in the countryside; this makes things easy." Newspaper editorials also followed this tune in saying that only by luring the snakes out of their den can they be killed. They also said: If you hide yourselves in your den and refrain from coming out, we are helpless; but since you have come out, we can only say we are sorry.

In "luring the snakes out of their den," the key lies in the word "luring." "Luring" means inducing people to get caught. This shows that "rectification and anti-Rightist campaign" were from the very beginning an "open plot."

Of course, there are also those who think that both of the above reasons were possible with Mao Zedong.

Irrespective of Mao Zedong's real motive, both of the above analyses can explain Mao Zedong's political state of mind. Mao Zedong always put himself in a fantasy in which he faced signs of enemy soldiers all around him ready to attack; he therefore exhibited an unusually pathological sensitiveness toward any slightest indication of "disloyalty" to him.

Why Did He Convene the Lushan Meeting?

The "Peng Dehuai Incident" may explain this point still further.

As to what the nationwide "Great Leap Forward" campaign, begun in 1958, was all about and how serious its consequences were, I have already analyzed previously. This "Great Leap Forward" campaign engendered by Mao Zedong was entirely troublemaking by an irresponsible muddle-headed politician. It was an unprecedented prank, great setback and great disaster in Chinese history; its various approaches were both shallow and senseless; even those politicians of the world deemed most vulgar and most incompetent would not have trotted out such a meaningless campaign--this "Great Leap Forward" led by Mao Zedong has become the greatest laughingstock among all the world's political laughingstocks.

But this was still not the main thing. What drove Mao Zedong to remain in power were the harsh realities of living conditions that the "Great Leap Forward" of less than a year's duration brought to China. It looked as though it simply would not do if no accounting was made. Compelled by consensus of the majority of those of the CPC Central Committee and Political Bureau, Mao had to agree to the convening in the summer of 1959 of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee; the location selected was that remote Lushan, of beautiful scenery where "Heroes in twilight can all be seen in the misty sunset."

How was Mao to "get out of his predicament"? In the spring that year, that is, on 2 February, Mao first tried to explain things away at a meeting of provincial and municipal party secretaries by saying: "Our party has an experience of several decades; if we should, as in the case of an heretofore good person, inadvertently make some mistake, and then proceed to exaggerate that mistake, things will become all darkness." This was Mao "defining the nature" of his own mistake in advance.

In that speech, Mao also said: "Naturally, we have defects and mistakes. Grasping one aspect while ignoring the other incurs waste of labor, shortage of auxiliary foodstuff, lack of raw materials for our light industry, imbalance in our transportation operations, and on overextended initiation of our capital construction projects; all of these are our defects and mistakes. Like a child grabbing the flame, we lacked experience in this particular regard, feeling the pain only after the grabbing." Facing such serious chaos in the national economy, he failed to carry out a genuine self-criticism but, instead, passed it away lightly by describing it as a child ignorant of the fact that the flame burns.

Until the Lushan meeting was forced to be convened, Mao had from the very beginning always set the tone for the "Great Leap Forward" by saying that "its

achievements are great, although its problems not innumEROUS, nevertheless its future is bright."

According to the plan of the CPC Political Bureau, the purpose of convening the Lushan meeting was to thoroughly rectify the "Left" deviationist mistakes committed by the "Great Leap Forward" campaign; it counted on carrying out an overall review of the principles and policies of the previous year and more.

Peng Dehuai Caught Mao Zedong Off His Guard

But, little did Mao Zedong expect that General Peng Dehuai, member of the Political Bureau, vice premier and concurrently defense minister, would, in the dull atmosphere of the meeting at the time, suddenly trot out an explosive "10,000-word memorial" in which he painstakingly presented the serious consequences of the "Great Leap Forward."

When he later recalled the situation of "Taking Insults at Lushan" Peng Dehuai said: "In the letter I wrote to the chairman on 14 July 1959, I mainly presented in a summary form the questions I feel inappropriate to discuss at the Northwest subsession. These questions touched certain concrete problems in the implementation of the general line, the Great Leap Forward and people's communes and also certain problems about the cadres' working methods.... At that time, I was very worried about certain 'Leftist' practices.... It occurred to me that if these questions were to be raised by myself at the meeting, they would cause ideological confusion in certain people, if the chairman were to mention again the principle of walking on two legs, these problems would become easily corrected." This indicates the Peng Dehuai thought fully of the overall situation and he also deferred to the situation in which Mao found himself.

Taking a comprehensive look at Peng Dehuai's solicitous "10,000-word memorial," his criticism was soundly based, aired in the manner of seeking truth from facts, being both poignant and relevant. At one stroke, he said that the overwhelming majority of the Central Committee members dared not, but would have liked, to say. Peng Dehuai exhibited no intent to demand Mao's retirement, nor to seize power from him, his motive was to have people face reality squarely so that a radical change could be made about the extreme "Leftist" line.

But, insofar as Mao was concerned, even if mistakes were involved, it would have been permissible for himself to depict them lightly; but if it were someone else who came forward ever to just as lightly describe them, that would still be an outrage and utter disloyalty. In particular, Mao Zedong could never stand listening to other people's criticism against him, nor did anyone dare to present to him any "loyal remonstration." Now Peng Dehuai actually undertook to "Put him on the spot" at the party's general meeting. This constituted, from his point of view, undoubtedly the very first and strongest challenge he had ever encountered in his life. To a Mao Zedong with a pathological sensitiveness about his power, this was naturally intolerable.

A Great Historic Laughingstock

Thus, he abandoned all the party's organizational principles and singlehandedly forced the meeting to change its orientation and turned on his counterattack against Peng Dehuai. This happened overnight.

At the meeting, the majority of Central Committee members were in sympathy and agreed with Peng Dehuai; but, since they were scared of Mao's consistent venomous mind and vicious hand, they all hardly dared to express their attitude and remained timidly silent in order to see which way the wind was going to blow. Mao saw that this was all to his advantage. The principal assistants to Mao at the meeting were Kang Sheng, Lin Biao, "xxx" and Tao Zhu. Mr "xxx" remained in Beijing at the time to take charge of the daily routines of the party Central Committee; Mao sent a special plane to bring him to Lushan. It was not clear whether Mr "xxx" failed to understand what was going on or he sensed that Mao summoned him for, but, as soon as he got off the plane, he immediately launched a furious attack against Peng Dehuai in order to show his unwavering loyalty to Mao. But, only these few cadres fought the initial round, most Central Committee members refrained from saying anything: this was not the same as a victory secured. At this crucial juncture, Kang Sheng played a key role; he said: "This struggle at Lushan was a struggle between the two lines; everyone of our Central Committee members must indicate our attitude as to whether he stands on the side of Chairman Mao's correct line, or on the side of Peng Dehuai's Rightist opportunist line; there is no such thing as a neutral line." Under the pressure of such an atmosphere, the Central Committee members one by one indicated that they stood on Mao's side, and they also issued a feeble statement blaming Peng Dehuai.

Finally, when the Central Committee passed the resolution to reproach Peng Dehuai's "mistake" and dismiss him from all his posts within and outside the party, Zhou Enlai indicated in a statement that: 1) it was normal for Peng Dehuai to express his views at a party meeting and was permitted by party discipline to do so; 2) if his views were found to be erroneous, they could be discussed and criticized at the party meeting. According to the principle Mao had always advocated that the making of mistakes is permitted, and the correction of mistakes is also permitted, the way the measure of dismissing Peng Dehuai from all his posts within and outside the party was incorrect as it would lead to unwholesome political consequences at home and abroad. Hence, while the resolution was put to a vote, Zhou Enlai indicated that he reserved his own opinion, and thus cast neither a consenting, or a dissenting, vote. Liu Shaoqi, too, indicated that he was reserving his own opinion.

In this manner, the Lushan meeting came to a close with the criticizing of Peng Dehuai's "Right opportunist line."

But, this way, another great historic laughingstock was born--a Central Committee meeting aiming at correcting mistakes of a "Left" deviationist line somehow ended up in "opposing Right opportunism"! This was tantamount to saying that the previous "Left" deviation was not enough, so that opposition to "Right deviation" must continue in order to push to the "Left" even further thereafter! Such a great historic laughingstock can be manufactured perhaps only by Mao Zedong!

Why did such a great historic laughingstock come about? This was entirely a result of Mao Zedong's pathological sensitiveness about his power.

Mao Zedong Bogged Down in Inescapable Contradiction

Here, two details can very well explain the problem.

In his own mind, Mao Zedong was very clear that dismissing Peng Dehuai from office and overthrowing Peng Dehuai had afforded him victory on the surface, but that he had lost popular support and he had lost the Central Committee members' belief in him. In this struggle, he secured the supporting votes by his "tiger posture," but politically, he actually lost a round. This, again, could not be simply explained away. What was he going to do?

In the public forum, Mao knew deeply that his dealing with Peng Dehuai was "ruthless" enough; but, for the sake of salvaging some prestige for the party Central Committee, Mao dared not be too "ruthless." He still arranged for Peng Dehuai to go to the Southwest to lead "the three great lines." When dispatching Peng Dehuai to his post, Mao said to Peng Dehuai privately: You could be right, but let us allow history to provide the final testimony!

Such words of Mao could never have been uttered in a public forum; if uttered, that would be equivalent to his admitting his error, to his depreciating his own prestige.

In reality, the reason Mao did not mind breaking his murderous self-restraint against Peng Dehuai at Lushan with no pity whatsoever was because Mao had long discerned that the confidence in him within the party had become generally shaky; he was afraid that, once Peng Dehuai made such a "stir," the situation would become incorrigible. Out of his pathological sensitiveness about his power, he no longer minded leaving a great historic laughingstock.

Indeed, in a public forum, he could not afford to look flabby. Ordinarily, since he suspected that "You could be right," there should have been some room for adjustment. Yet, in the case of one of the fuses igniting the cultural revolution--when Wu Han's "Hairui's Dismissal from Office" was subjected to criticism, Mao still directed his spear toward Peng Dehuai. Said he: The susceptibility of "Hairui's Dismissal from Office" is dismissal--Emperor Jiaqing dismissed Hairui from office, we dismissed Peng Dehuai from office; hence, "Hairui's Dismissal from Office" undertook to reverse the verdict in Peng Dehuai's behalf.

But everyone knows that the time Wu Han wrote "Hairui's Dismissal from Office" was 1958; the Peng Dehuai incident occurred in 1959, how could Wu Han have anticipated an event a year later and thereby tried to reverse the verdict in someone's behalf? Yet, for the sake of protecting Mao's own prestige, he simply calculated no further whether or not another great historic laughingstock was to be left behind!

Again, on 21 December 1965, when Mao Zedong talked with Chen Boda, Ali Siqi, Guan Feng and others publicly, he said: "The Lushan meeting was designed to

discuss our work; it was to last half a month according to our plan. But not yet 15 days had elapsed before Peng Dehuai jumped forward to say: 'You complained to me for 40 days in Yan'an, can it matter that much if I complain to you for only 20 days?'" Peng Dehuai actually never said any such thing. But Mao, for the sake of suggesting that he was absolutely correct in prosecuting Peng Dehuai, hesitated not at all in resorting to the method of fabricating evidence. His purpose ultimately was still to protect his prestige.

Privately acknowledging that "You could be right" but in the public form giving the other man still another kick--such pathological sensitiveness about his power thus resulted in Mao Zedong's self-contradiction.

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END